### NEW YORK HERALD.

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

# JAMES GORDON BENNETT.

PROPRIETOR.

Volume XXXIII..... RELIGIOUS SERVICES TO-DAY.

BLOOMINGDALE BAPTIST CHURCH, Forty-see CHURCH OF THE STRANGERS, Hall of the Univer-

CHAPEL OF THE SHEPHERD'S FLOCK,-Rev. See

CHURCH OF THE RESURRECTION.-Morning an CHURCH OF THE PILGRIMS.—REV. CHARLES B SHYTH, ON THE "WHITE FAWN AND THE PILGRIM COMPARED." MOTDING afternoon and ovening.

CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION .- BISHOP BEDBLE CHURCH OF THE HOLY APOSTLES. -REV. DE

CANAL STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.-REY DODWORTH STUDIO BUILDING, Fifth avenue.—Ray.
HERBY BLANCHARD, ON "GOOD SOUL JESUS, CAPRON."

DODWORTH HALL.-SPIRITUALISTIC SOCIETY. FORTY-SEGOND STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.
RET. W. A. M. Scott, ON "THE PHILOSOPHY OF PLEASURE
IN RELIGIOR" Evaning.

FREE EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF THE SAVIOUR REV. S. F. DUNHAM, Morning and evening. FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH .-- RET. A. MASONIC HALL.—THE ASSOCIATION OF SPIRITUALISMS.
MOTHING—MRS. EN MA J. BULLENE. Evening—Judge Ed.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, 125TH STREET.

NEW JERUSALEM HOUSE OF WORSHIP .- RE-ST. ANN'S FREE CHURCH.—SERMON in the mornin SERVICES FOR DEAF MUTES in the afternoon, and a LECTU In the evening.

ST. JOHN'S M. E. CHURCH.—Moraing—Ray. G. C. Essay, on "fur Emblematic Mountains—Sinal and Calvary." Evening—"Too Lays for the Wending." SEVENTEENTH STREET M. E. CHURCH.-REV. WE.

TRINITY BAPTIST CHURCH.-REV. J. S. HOLME, D. D. TRINITY CHAPEL, West Twenty-fifth street.—CHORAL

UNIVERSITY, Washington square.—BISHOP SHOW,

UNIVERSALIST CHURCH, Bleecker street. -- REV. DAY R. LEE, ON THE "PARGRAMA OF THE AGES." Evening. UPPER CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION .- Morning

WELSH BAPTIST CHURCH, Chrystic street.-Rzv. P

### TRIPLE SHEET

New York, Sunday, February 9, 1868.

THE NEWS.

EUROFE.

By special telegrams through the Atlantic cable, dated in Paris and Madrid yesterday, we have the importan intelligence that the Emperor Napoleon has altered his policy toward the Pope and Italy in a sudden and remarkable manner. His Majesty evinces a disposition to abandon his position of champion of the Holy See. As-sured, it is said, of the existence of Bourbon intrigues radiating from Rome, the imperial diplomacy with the Rome has become colder, while the friendly relations hitherto existing with Victor Emanuel are to be renewed.

Queen Isabelia, of Spain, is forced to dissolve the Papal Legion which was being recruited under her warrant in Madrid, as Napoleon "flatly" objects to its zer vice in the cause of the Holy Sec.

By special cable telegram from Florence, dated yesterday, we learn that Admiral Farragut remained in the Italian capital a much honored visitor. The United States fleet was at Spezzia.

By special telegram from Abyssinia, forwarded by

the Atlantic cable, we learn that a strong force of British troops advanced from the camp at Senafe had been bored for according to an American plan, and was found in abundance near the English line of march, paval purposes. The camp followers from India were being returned home. The Egyptian Governor of Quasionah was recalled, with, it is said, the approval of the British authorities.

The news report by the Atlantic cable is dated yester-

day afternoon, February 8.

Count Bismarck is invalided and will travel for some months on sick leave, vacating the Premiership of North Germany. A new Cabinet was formed in Greece. Yturbide, of Mexico, has taken service in the Papai Zouaves. A flerce riot took place in Cork during at unsuccessful attempt to rescue a Fenian captain. ols 93% a 93% in London. Five-twenties 71%

71% in London, and 75 a 75% in Frankfort. Cotton active, with middling uplands at 8d. a 81/d.
Breadstuffs and provisions without marked change.

Our special correspondence and newspaper report. from Europe embrace very interesting details of our cable despatches to the 25th of January.

## CONGRESS.

The Senate was not in session yesterday. The seasion of the House, according to agreement or Friday, was yesterday devoted to general debate. Hunter, of Indiana, and Clarke, of Ohio ad d the House on the financial question, the former arguing that the present depression in business has been caused by the partial failure of the crops, the contrac tion policy of the Secretary of the Treasury and the action of the democratic party in delaying the reconstruction of the Southern States. Mr. Clarke favored the payment of the five-twenties in lawful currency, stitution of greenbacks for national bank not and the restoration of the free banking systom, but would have no banks of issue. Messra Stevens, or New Hampshire, and Johnson, of California, spoke on the political questions now agitating the country, after which the House adjourned until Monday.

## MISCELLAN EOUS.

By a special telegram from Mazatlan, Mexico, dated on the 1st inst, we have further reports of the revolu tion in Sinalos. The revolutionists are uniting their forces to attack Governor Rubi. They have had one fight, and a decisive battle is daily expected. The Governor, it was thought, would be sustained by the forces of President Juarez. General Martinez proclaimes bimmif Governor of Sinalon on the 18th ult, and called for a loan of \$100,000. Several bodies of regular troops bow declared in his favor. The riot in Durango has been suppressed. An American woman was found mur-dered near Guadaiajara, with seven stiletto stabs about her breast and heart. From Brownsville we have news of reventions in several Mexican States. An expedition see was marching on the capital. Canales Querage and Carvajal were organizing a revolution in Tamaulipas, and their agents were in Brownsville pur-

chasing arms and munitions of war.

The House Reconstruction Committee held a long and animated session yesterday on the recent Johnson-Grant correspondence referred to them by the House. Messra. Stevens and Boutwell urged that a resolution of impeachment be at once reported. A sub-committee of three was appointed to examine witnesses and further investigate the matter, who will report to the full committee at an early day. General Grant has been sub-possed, and will probably testify before the Committee

on Monday.

A resolution was adopted in the New York State Constitutional Convention yesterday directing the secretary to notify absent members that their immediate attendance is required to take final action upon the adoption and mode of submitting the new con tation to the people for its ratification or rejection Section seven of article seven of the present constitution was adopted, instead of the first section of the report

of the Committee on the Sait Springs.

The National Commercial Convention, which has been in session in Boston for several days, yesterday

adopted the finance and currency report which was submitted on Friday, and adjourned size die.

The Georgia conventionists yesterday adopted an ordinance to provide means for defraying the expenses of the Convention by the imposition of a tax of ene-tenth of one per cent on all taxable property in the State, to be collected before the lat of May next.

In the Florida Convention they are having lively times. The minority party held three sessions yesterday in secret, and have nominated a State ticket. A mass meeting of the negroes had been called for the purpose of approving of their action, and threats of violence against the majority were indulged in at the

The full vote of eight counties in the Alabama elec-

tion foots up 18,159, mostly negroes. The constitution will probably be rejected.

Our correspondents in the Southern States furnish interesting accounts of the proceedings in the Reconstruction Conventions, which will be found on the eleventh

page of this morning's HERALD.

At a meeting of the Board of Councilmen yesterday afternoon a petition was received requesting that Seventh avenue be paved with Belgian pavement. A resolution to prevent the sprinkling of salt on the rail-road tracks was adopted. Resolutions in favor of paving a number of streets with the Nicolson pavement were

The Fifth avenue extension project was argued yesterlay before the committee of the Board of Alde Several propositions were advanced by persons whose interests are affected by the movement and the committee adjourned to Saturday next at noon.

In the Board of Aldermen orders were passed direct-

ing the laying of Nicolson pavement in several streets, and a lively discussion took place as to the propriety of lighting up the new streets in the upper portion of the

city where the houses are few and far between.

The fine steamship City of New York, Captain Halcrow, of the luman line, will sail from pier 45 North river at noon to-morrow (Monday), for Queenstown an Liverpool, touching at Halifax, N. S., to land mails and passengers. The mails will close at the Post Office at twelve M. to morrow.

The stock market was strong yesterday. Governmen

Business in commercial circles yesterday was light, the markets with but few exceptions being extremely quiet. Holders were firm in their views, however, in consequence of the firmness in gold, and previous prices for almost all articles were sustained. Coffee, though quiet, was steady. Cotton was less active but firm at 20c. for middling upland. On 'Change flour was mode-rately active but at irregular prices. Wheat was dull and heavy. Corn was in fair demand and advanced 1c. a 2c., while eats were %c. higher and quite active. kinds provisions were moderately active and very firm.

Naval stores were quite active and firm. Petroleum was dull, and bonded was about 1/20. lower Freights were slightly firmer but without activity. The live stock markets were without especial change. Bee cattle were selling at from 13c. to 18c., with arrivals of 131 head at Communipaw and about six car loads at Hudson City. Swine were selling at 8%c. a 8%c. for good to prime. 200 head arrived at the Fortieth street varda. No arrivals at Communipaw.

#### Mexican Affairs-Inside Revolutionists and Outside Adventurers.

We must not forget Mexico. Having wor ried Napoleon out of that unhappy country and brought the model empire of his man Maximilian to a bloody end, having secured the restoration of Juarez and the republic in the national capital, we are in a measure bound to see to it that there is an end of Mexican anarchy. How is Juarez getting on? If he were asked the question he would probably answer, "Much better than your wise men at Washington are getting on with their work of Southern reconstruction." Still, the lookout from the halls of the Montezumas is somewhat dismal. They have just put down a revolution in Yucatan, with the usual shooting of a batch of prisoners, and great are the rejoicings of the government over this achievement. Had not old Santa Anna, however, been selzed from that United States vessel at Campeachy and finally packed off to Havana, it is probable that Juarez would have been again by this time a distinguished exile in New Orleans or New York. But as the failure of one revolutionary pronunciamiento in Mexico only leads to another, poor Juarez, like Montezuma, will not be permitted to sleep upon a bed of roses. There were rumors the other day at Vera Cruz that several Mexican generals had pronounced against the powers that be, and from Havana rection had broken out at Tampico, that the rebels held possession of the city, and that some government gunboats were blockading the port.

This is not an encouraging exhibit in behalf of the republic; but the worst remains to be told. From the disclosures made of the inside machinery of the late empire it would appear that the Mexican chiefs adhering to Maximilian were, from his own showing, little better than treacherous cutthroats and robbers. Nor does Mexican history furnish us any satisfactory evidence that the adherents of Juarez are much better. The rule for many years in Mexico has been the pronunciamiento and the musket. Where a military leader has been sufficiently enterprising to raise an armed body of a few thousand men he has pronounced his authority over a State as a starting point for the central government; when the government has been strong enough to muster an army to deter any such opposition the generals of this army have quarrelled among themselves, and the sharpest of them has come into power. When an ambitious man of a military turn of mind cannot muster volunteers enough to take possession of a State or a city, he begins with some small town the collection of his forced contributions and conscriptions in view of larger operations. But if he can muster no force adequate to the seizure of even a small town, he takes to the road and the mountain passes and becomes a professional highway robber.

Another thing peculiarly Mexican is the looseness of the bonds which bind his followers to the military leader. Thus the soldiers, for instance, of Canales to-day, if beaten by Escobedo, will be the followers of Escobedo tomorrow. They have no interest in this or that party, or leader, or pronunciamiento, beyond their chances of pay and plunder. The mass of the Mexican people are Indians, and war is their normal condition. It is only against the foreign invader that they can be, to any extent, united; and this sentiment of patriotism they have honestly inherited from the invasion of Cortes. With the removal of the invader, however, they relapse into their normal condition of Indian warfare, as modified by forty years of Mexican revolutions under the management of the dominant revolutionary Span-

There is yet another thing which contributes mmensely to shorten the term of any Mexican President or Dictator. It is the spoils and plunder of the national treasury. These supplies, raised by heavy taxes and forced contributions, are generally appropriated to the last dollar by the leaders in possession. We have never heard of a Mexican ex-President who was a poor man. Santa Anna, after squandering millions, is said to be worth mil-

has, perhaps, as much as any other cause, resulted first in tapping and then absolutely appropriating the estates of the Church. Now. with these estates used up, and with the agricultural and manufacturing interests of the country impoverished, and with all these fighting factions and military aspirants out at the elbows, the question recurs, What security is there for law and order under Juarez, or for the continuance of his administration till next Christmas? His only security is a powerful army, consolidated by good pay. But how is he to raise the money from a destitute country?

This brings us to the second branch of our text—the adventurers from the outside, who go to Mexico as a Tammany sachem goes into our Board of Aldermen-"on the make." Jobs is the word. Juarez and his associate leaders, with Maximilian in full blast, had their hands full of these jobs, and so had Max, including and grants for colonies, land grants for railroads and telegraphs, mining and manufacturing privileges, express companies, steamships, and loans from ten to fifty millions on land and mining securities. The latest project we hear of is one for uniting Mexico with the United States by a system of railroads—a proect which is said to have been referred to a overnment commission. Very well. In these obs we foresee the absorption of Mexico. We would, however, in this connection, suggest to Mr. Seward the saving precautions of some comprehensive treaty with the Mexican government now, and some law of Congress to save the Treasury against an enormous budget of Gardner claims, in the shape of indemnities at some future day to American speculators and adventurers in Mexico for their losses in loans, and mines, and railroads, and colonies, and express companies, and telegraphs, made up from the pattern of the famous Gardner claim of half a million for damages to his mines in the moon

the Spectacular Drama and the Morals the Metropolis-Action and Reaction o

Voltaire, whose witticisms were always best with the bead on them, was right when he uttered or wrote the remark that one year of war would breed more vice than forty years of peace, though he might have added, with more appositeness, the further comment that one year of war breeds more vice than forty years of peace can cure. Of the former aphorism New Yorkers, and in fact Americans in general, have proved the truth; and the kernel of the latter the present state of the drama and literature are fast demonstrating to have the genuine meat of soundness and sense about it. The legitimate drama—the old, though bold, naturalistic enaction of tragedy and comedyis dead, and there has taken its place a thing of paint and powder, which is neither dramatic nor anything else, except a mere appeal to the ensuous imagination, to say nothing of appeals to the sensual itself. Judging from the vast patronage eked out by the spectacular drama, which is only another name for semi-nude femininity trimmed with gauze and labelled fairy pageant, just by way of appeasing the scruples of the fastidious-judging from this and from recking masses of literary garbage weekly produced by Nassau street, Spruce street and other publishers, a moral rot seems to have eaten nto the very heart of the body politic. Even on Broadway the issuance of indecent publica tions is carried on to some extent; the illustrated papers, with few exceptions, teem with disgusting details in wood-cut of criminality: art, high art, has caught a trifle of the taint, and panders to the popular taste for the sensational; and in the drama, translated from pic ture into spectacle, the popularity of pru-riency is attested by the fact that the income returns of the various New York theatres demonstrate that exhibitions like the means a dozen "Black Crooks" done up in a single theatrical guid-are more remunerative than masterpieces of histrionic creation enacted by masters of the histrionic art. There is no disguising it, as a people we are rapidly learning to swallow large doses of vice, without even the ceremony of sugar-coating it; we are fast verging upon that state of public norals in which vice and pandering to vicious instincts are reckoned as luxuries to be moderately indulged in. The pulpit is powerless, both by reason of its want of comprehension of the needs of the country and by reason of its affected and mineing cant that certain moral evils are unmentionable in good society; literary men are powerless, for the reason that no publisher can be mentioned who will take the risk of publishing a book strong with healthy and vigorous thought; the lecture room is powerless, for the reason that lectures which are not in a certain sensational sense popular cannot be made remunerative to the clubs and societies out of the needs of which itinerant lecturers eke their subsistence. These facts may be unpalatable to American self-consciousness; but they are acts, nevertheless-facts so hard that not even a Gradgrind could have demanded harder. That they are facts, therefore, may as well be acknowledged, since the recognition of a disease is the first step of the physician. and the ascertaining of its diagnosis and the prescription of the remedy are but secondary.

From 1860 to 1864 may be reckoned as the period during which a certain cancerous affection of public morals was developing tself. Previous to the former year it is doubtful whether the spectacular drama would have succeeded. Previous to that year also it was the boast of the metropolis that most of its doubtful publications, the offices of which the police sought and could not find, were emanations of Bostonian pruriency. Boston had long before caught the knack of deft insinuation, illustrated with slatternly woodcuts. It was there that the literature of the illustrated yellow covers was first originatedat least so far as American origination is concerned-and it was thence that the New York market was principally supplied. They were always fond of turning a penny with Illustrated almanacs, those Bostonians; and they seem to have always taken very naturally to turning a penny in any way in which a penny could be turned. The true Yankee has very high notions of duty and conscience; but just whisper in his car that the thing is remunerative and the Yankee will take to it, conscience to the contrary notwithstanding. Boston would not at that day have tolerated the spectacular-not at all-because it was pandering, expressed in

prints, because that could be done with the utmost propriety of externals and when nobody was looking. Besides, Boston was at that time the American Athens, and if an authenticated Athenian cannot indulge in what he likes it is a greater pity than was ever heard of by an

For some years, therefore, Boston had conopoly of the market; and, in literary pandering, all America sat at her feet and was aught, until at last the pupil outdid the maser. Moreover, ten years since it was the fashion to swallow Bostonisms without season-ing, especially in New York; though New Yorkers have since found out that the said diet should not be taken without plentiful salt-a esson for which America has paid some billions of dollars. Previous to the war, therefore, most of the New York demand for pruriency was supplied by Boston production; but since then the metropolis has managed to glut its own market. It is even doubtful hether in the last decade New York would have tolerated the spectacular; though latterly New York has been taught to tolerate almost anything.

The reasons for this lie deeper down than is

generally argued, and cannot be accounted or upon the principle of the superficial aphorism of Voltaire. There has been within the past ten years a rapid Parisization of the American people. We ape Parisian ways of "doing things;" we bedeck ourselves with gaudy Parisian tinsel; we are fast imbibing the Parisian code of morals. The young men of New York, as a majority, comprehend nothing of what is meant by the old Saxon word home." The general adoption of the restaurant system of living has been one of the causes of this decadence of sturdy moral health; for the restaurant system, though comparatively harmless in itself, presupposes the lodging house and its utter want of moral restraint. Sleeping in a house where one knows and cares for nobody, and breakfasting at a table where it is nobody's business what one eats, how one eats it, or how one behaves during the process, form the component parts of a mode of life which, though general, is to the utmost degree pernicious. Than this even the boarding house is better, since in the latter irregularities have at least a tendency to provoke inquiry and unloose the tongue of gossip; and gossip, though very contemptible in itself, is one of the great conservators of morals. In our modes of life, therefore, owing to the general prevalence of the lodging house system, there is an unwholesome lack of moral rein; and in our diet, owing to the general unhealthiness of restaurant cookery, there is a feverish stimulation which breeds pruriency. For the sake of moral straightness one ought always to be at home somewhere, to be acquainted with somebody and in a measure sponsible to somebody; and there is not the slightest doubt that, could reliable statistics of the growth of the lodging house and restaurant system be tabulated, that system of existing would be found to have been a prolific source of moral aberration. Other causes have een more or less actively operative, but this is one of the main ones, and through it and several other causes the Parisization of New York has gone on until the metropolis has become

to America what Corinth was to Greece. As a people, too, we are too passive in cer ain respects. We tolerate with a sardonic grin or a grim attempt at witticism what we ought to taboo with downright emphasis, and omit to apply the caustic to the cancer, muttering that it is not worth the trouble; and thus the cancer is left to eat out the moral vitality of the public, and spectacles of ballet pageantry and emanations of literature in yellow. parti-colored and illustrated covers are left to work their way as they will. A little leaven leavens the whole lump. There is demand or here would not be supply; the relations the two are inexorable. The "Black Crook," the "White Fawn" and the literary and artistic lucubrations which nobody can trace to their publication offices are but the legitimate fruitage of that Parisization of fashions and morals which pervades the whole fabric of society. We shall presently out-Paris Paris itself, even in the pageantry of the ballet. It is not the "Black Crook" which has crept into manners and morals, it is manners and morals which have developed into "Black Crooks." Our Musical Amateurs and Cheap Charity.

We have already earned the reputation in New York of educating and presenting to both America and Europe many prime donne who have done exalted honor to the lyric stage. We need hardly mention the familiar names of Patti, Van Zandt, Kellogg, Phillips, Morensi and Harris. But there is another class, not within the sacred circle of the profession, which New York is educating in the same line, but occupying a humbler position, and as yet little known to fame. We allude to the many amateur singers who occasionally astonish the critical ear at private concerts. Among these young ladies are to be found voices of infinite purity and power, both as soprani and contraiti, and a cultivation that one does not expect to meet in an amateur. There is to be found also in this same class a good deal of the finest capacity for stage delineationsgreat dramatic talent, in fact, that only needs a little nurturing to develop itself into what is recognized as genius. This mine of artistic wealth, we are sorry to say, is not being worked as assiduously as it ought. Mr. beonard Jerome, it is true, has done much to convince us of the existence of this talent by the evidences produced at his theatre, where we have had occasionally as good acting by amaseurs as any theatre in the metropolis can produce. There is not a week in which some rare gifts of voice and merits of style are not presented at some private concert or soiree. It is desirable that their talents should be cultivated and these young ladies encouraged in the prosecution of their studies by substantial sympathy. We give balls and suppers for purposes of charity and lavish vast sums of money on them; sometimes, perhaps, to little use. Now, there is economy in charity, as in all other things, and perhaps the cheapest and most profitable way to dispose of our charitable gifts would be to sustain our young amateur artists by giving a series of concerts for their benefit. For example, why should not such men as A. T. Stewart, William B. Astor and our other millionnaires inaugurate this movement ?

The success of these young ladies would amply repay for all the favors expended on plain English; but Boston always had a habit them by the honor they would reflect upon the lions to-day. This system of official spollation of gloating in secret over bad imitations of Paris | city where they received their early culture | or under-many plans for which are now un-

and the pleasure they would contribute to our musical community in the future. What governments conscientious, do for the cultivation of native musical talent in other countries individual effort should accomplish here. It would be a graceful task to re ognize and bring forth the vast amount of fine talent that is lying partially perds in our midst, and we trust that the suggestion will not be over-

Monarche and the Principle of Toleration. Among the many peculiarities of the present age there is one which has as yet received but a scant amount of attention. We refer to the absence of actual persecution for religion's sake from the policies of almost all existing governments that can properly be included in the category of civilized. Persecution for the sake of religion has long since disappeared from the United States. We have still in the midst of us a certain Puritanic feeling which sighs for uniformity and protests against toleration, whether in matters civil or religious; but witch burning has long since een a thing of the past. Persecution has never from the first been compatible with our republican institutions, and it is not too much to say that the example which we have set before the world has been instrumental above anything else in begetting that spirit of toleration which is now more or less a characteristic of all existing civilized governments. For conscience' sake was once a safe passport to the stake; for conscience' sake now means that a man is a man and can think

One of the results of our example is that even the monarchs of Europe have learned the esson of toleration. At least one of the English revolutions was owing to the fact that the monarch for the time being differed from the dominant Church. Another, and certainly more important revolution, was owing to the fact that the monarch for the time being differed from his people. Henry the Eighth differed from the Papacy, and the Papacy lost England. James the Second differed from his people, and his people cast off James the econd. Nothing, however, which had previously happened in Europe was so powerful in establishing the right of individual opinion in matters of religious belief as the establishment of American independence. It was a successful tyranny. In the American republic an asylum was found for Protestants in the largest sense of oneself, the unhappy individual at least knew

where a home might be found. In nothing, perhaps, has this new state of feeling been more unmistakably revealed than la the change which has passed over European monarchs. Time was when, in matters of religious belief especially, the will of the monarch nust reflect the will of the dominant party in the nation. It was so in the days the Spanish ascendancy, the Charles the Fifth and Philip the Second. It was so in those terrible times which witnessed St. Bartholomew in France. It was so in England in the days of the bloody Mary, and almost so in the days of James the Second. Toleration then was a thing almost if not entirely unknown. How different is it To confine our attention to Europe, how few

of the monarchs can be said to hold their royal or imperial seats in virtue of the ancient state of things? The Czar of Russia is the only ruler who at all embodies the ancient principle. The root and branch, the hip and thigh system has there a very definite meaning. But even in Russia a large amount of toleration is necessary. The Czar cannot afford to insist on uniformity. The knout, so far as we know, has not been tried in this direction, and is little likely to be. Sweden is a Protestant counev. but it is ruled by a Catholic king, and the Catholic king is acceptable—even popular. The recent success of Prussia is due to a large extent to the fact that she has learned the true principles on which alone modern society can be successfully governed. A Protestant monarchy has been found to be compatible with the best interests of Catholicism. Austria, once the most genuine friend of the Papacy and the most rigid stickler for uniformity, i no longer ashamed to have a Protestant for Prime Minister. Belgium is now ruled by a Catholic king, but in the days of the late King Leopold Protestant interests were never supposed to be compromised. The King of Holland is a Lutheran, but he rules peacefully over many Catholic subjects. The Emperor of the French is a Catholic, but he is the heir of the "infidel revolution," and the infidel element which helped to raise him to the throne is still found to be useful. The Queen of England rules over ten millions of Catholica fifteen millions of Mohammedans and more than one hundred and fifty millions of Hindoos. Persecution, however, as we have said at the outset, is comparatively unknown It is impossible, looking at all these things, to resist the conclusion that the principle of toleration is now fairly understood, and that, as a natural result, we have a right to expect grander development of the religious principle under fairer and happier auspices.

in this city. If we were to set down the advance at fifty per cent we would probably not exceed the average. There is nothing surprising in this when we come to consider now singularly located New York is topographically. Space is perhaps more valuable ere than in any city in the world; for we are restricted by two rivers on the east and west and our corporate limits are fixed at Harlem river. We see, therefore, without astonishmen that property in the vicinity of Fort Washington and that neighborhood, which was bought ten years ago for a thousand dollars an agre is now worth ten thousand dollars an acre and is sold at that. There is a prospect, too, of Fitth avenue being extended all the way to the Battery, and what shall we say of the jump in the value of real estate all along that line. in view of the quantity of superficial area which must be absorbed by such an opening

and the consequent scarceness and increase of

value in property which must follow? It is

palpable that the real cause of the extraordi-

nary and unwavering advance in real estate is

the want of space on this island for the necessi-

encroach upon that space, either by widening

streets or running new railroads over ground

ties of the community; and in proportion as we

Rent Estate in New York.

Within the past ten years there has been as

dergoing the heavy pressure of legislative wisdom at Albany—the value of real estate must go up; so that there is very little mystery about the reason why, in less than ten years, property should have advanced fifty per cent, or why it should continue to increase in value for another decade in like proportion.

The Fashions Abroad and At Home-We give another scene to-day in our Paris correspondent's panorams of fashion. If one does not meet "the glass of fashion and the mould of form" at a grand ball in the Tuileries, where princesses are so thick that even an Sager and conscientious newspaper correspondent cannot ascertain the names of all of them, where shall we go to find them? Last week we had an animated picture of beauty and fashion in their hibernal costume on the frozen lake of the Bois de Boulogne. To-day we have all that is distinguished in Paris, and a good deal of what is theatrical, rich and ambitious in American society in the French capital, most elaborately described on the floor of the grand salon of the Tuileries. We are told how the Empress looked in her simple robe of white and straw colored tulle, trimmed with branches of white cacias, and the other less simple adornment of her hair, shoulders and arms with magnificent sets of diamonds and emeralds. Among the ladies presented on the occasion, who are critically noticed as "the most tastefully attired," we discover the names of some eight or nine ladies from New York and Philadelphia. coupled with those of the Princess Mathilde the Princess Metternich, and quite an array of duchesses, from which we infer that our fair countrywomen are not behind the most elegant in the brilliant French capital, where title and wealth and nobility, both of the hereditary and parvenu order, shine the brightest.

While we do not hold that American ladies should be slaves to the Parisian modistes, but rather insist upon independence in the selection of the most becoming costumes for their peculiar style and beauty, still there are some suggestive hints in our correspondent's descriptions that might be usefully adopted. When we come to touch upon the intricacies of ball dresses, the newest headdress, the Duchesse bonnet and the "vaporous skirts" of tulle, bearing roses, popples and lilies on their ethereal folds, we enter a labyrinth out of which we fear the cunning thread resistance as much to ecclesiastical as to civil of Fair Rosamond's bower would hardly extricate us: therefore we leave our accomplished correspondent to tell all about them in that term. If it was judged a sin to think for another column. Albeit that Paris is the bright particular star whose rays illuminate the whole world of fashion, it does not follow that no place but Paris can originate an idea worthy to be done up in satin and velvet and poult de sole, to weave talismanic charms around the forms of native beauty; and we are very glad to observe that our American ladies are getting engrafted with that opinion and are beginning to follow it out both abroad and at home. In Paris, we are told, American ladies are readily distinguished, not, we may be sure, by their slavish imitation of the costumes which surround them, but by the appropriateness of their dress to their own style of beauty and the admirable taste they exhibit in their making up. And they are not only easily distinguished in the motley crowd, but they are universally commended as the best dressed women in Parisian society. The ladies at home, too, have ceased to accept the dictation of second rate French modistes in the matter of fashion. They are exercising their woman's right to dress themselves as they please, and we must say that they are gradually effecting a blissful revolution in this regard. There is no reason why New York should be at the beck of Paris. We have a Continent of our own whereon to lead the fashions. We do not build Parisian houses to live in, nor drive Parisian horses, nor do we ties of a Parisian cuisine; for, although the delicacies therein provided are delectable to the palate, our people, fashionable and un-England cookery is substantial, though often unpalatable; that the West, also, and the South-poor, forlorn region-have some pride in their kitchens, and that there are certain national dishes which it would be unpatriotic. if not absolutely "copperheadish," to despise. Why, then, should we wear Parisian bonnets exclusively and insist upon our ladies habiting themselves in unbecoming costumes and colors as they frequently do, because the dictum comes from Paris? A beautiful woman needs but little adornment, but that little must be in good taste, and the auxiliaries must be judiclously impressed into the service of complexion and figure. The psychological as well as the physiological characteristics have to be considered; for one naturally expects to find vivacity, sparkling wit, repartee, and a little sprinkling, mayhap, of Attic salt, enclothed in tulle and tarlatan gold, spangled and looped with pansies or violets, or blush rosebuds, emblematic of-well, all that we hope for in an angel reduced to the necessity of tulle, tarlatan and pearls. On the other hand, the "sober second thought" of life needs a more sombre framing; and it is here that velvets and sating. and gorgeous corsages of diamonds, and trains heavy with embroidery, and diadems weights with jewels, come aptly upon the scene to make the picture complete. But can we not mmense increase in the price of real estate make this picture for ourselves? Shall we not create fashlon, rather than import the idol and worship it? That is a question for American ladies to settle, and we leave it in their hands. congratulating them, at the same time, upon the progress they are now making towards independence and the practical declaration thereof.

The Spring Trade.

We publish elsewhere this morning a moderately thorough canvass of the prospects of trade for the spring season, which has already begun. The dry goods auctioneers have resumed business in earnest and with considerable sales during the past week, while our large jobbing houses have reassumed their ancient beehive appearance, and the bees of business and trade flit to and fro within, gathering the honey of greenbacks and national banking paper. The excess of production which depressed the market during the year 1867 has been to a great extent worked off through reduction of prices and resort to the auction system, and trade starts off this spring with firmer prices, and, in fact, some tendency to advance. In some few cases jobbers have marked their goods at an advance of ten per cent, the result having been to stimulate buyers and induce brisker competition. The